

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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Green street, between Third and Fourth.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

The examiners of the election returns will meet at Frankfort on Monday next, to compare the vote for Presidential electors. In the mean time, by request, we copy the republican of our approximate calculations.

McGahan, Lincoln,
99 counties..... 61,128 26,232
Trigg county..... 652 42
Soldiers' aggregate vote..... 1,154
64,405 27,482

"The poor we have always with you," and the pressing calls of poverty and suffering come to us from every quarter. Immediate relief is required at the Hospital for Refugees, on Broad way. There is terrible destitution among the unhappy inmates, and there is hardly an article, which may be deemed superfluous in our city families, that will not be thankfully received, and put to some present use.

"The more we give to the poor, the more they appear to every charitable man to be in need of relief.

"We have given to the relief of the refugees women and children in Louisville, what we could afford, in view of our own wants, and the number of our performances during my present engagement, for the benefit of the poor, will not allow me to add to the sum I have given to the poor, and make all very necessary."

LEO. HUDSON.

NATIONAL THEATRE, LOUISVILLE, NOV. 25, 1861.
Messrs. L. C. and C. H. Montagu Louisville Theater
present their offer of distress to the poor and afflicted. It becomes a Christian duty to relieve distress, and the poor are the most distressed. We would like to contribute our mite for the relief of the refugees women and children in Louisville, who are in great want, and for that reason will fix the price of tickets at fifty cents each. We hope to continue the performances of our performances, during my present engagement, for the benefit of the poor, and the money will go to the poor, and make all very necessary arrangements.

I am very necessary,

Propters and Managers

The generous offer of Miss Leo Hudson, and the prompt co-operation of the proprietors of the Louisville Theatre, and the Montagu's, in offering their services to the poor, and afflicted, is a decided proof of the charity of every class of society.

"We have done our duty to the poor and afflicted, and now remains for the public to do their duty, and to every one who has the means, to contribute to the relief of the poor, and the afflicted.

"The approaching winter will be very trying to the poor, and while we have many laudable associations, directed by energetic managers, to carry relief to the homes of want, it must always be recollected that private exertion can find out those who are deterred from making public appeals for aid. A contemporary very justly remarks, that if the people of any country were systematic in private charity, they would be a wealthy people, for judicious benevolence reacts on public welfare. The Hebrews are, as a class, wretchedly unfortunate in this respect.

"Among all the beggars that throng the streets of Louisville, there is not one who is not a sinner. And thus it is not because there are no poor among them. They are by no means free from the ills of poverty. But they take care of their own poor, and are, as a class, comfortable in the world. It would add an insensate amount to the sum of human happiness in every city if every reader of this would at once set about the work of relieving some suffering person or family, or families. And this should not be by a spasmodic charity, which bestows a large dinner one day and leaves the family to starve for a week. It should be by providing the poor with a constant dependence, as a basis on which they may, when seeking help or work, a loaf of bread per day, and a crust of bread to the pocket of the wealthy, would be like a large capital affording a regular income to a rich man. It would do more good than the value of three hundred loaves expended in a single day.

Horses on our ARTISANS.—London, New York, and other large cities have been of late years exerting themselves to improve the hygiene and increase the comforts of the working classes in their crowded localities. It unfortunately never occurs to those who possess philanthropy as well as capital, that they should guard against the evils of densely crowded populations rather than extenuate them to remove them when they are found to exist. Preventive measures are neglected, but remedial efforts are always entered upon in such haste that they generally fail.

Those who want results must result from the practical consideration of these subjects can not best secure the objects they desire developing in themselves. Then benevolent enterprises and pecuniary speculations can work together.

When a city becomes densely populated before precautions are taken to comfortably house the people, expedients will be resorted to, such as "Working Men's Homes" and "lodging-houses," and they always are abandoned, principally on account of the great cost of land.

But cities like Louisville, which is just beginning to feel her inability to shelter her working classes, should take time by the forelock, and adopt precautionary measures.

We are now entering upon a system of street railroads, and shall soon have laterals which will run across the cross streets from the river, and on the very limits of the city there is spacious room for the erection of houses. The time is cheap, and as we have suggested on previous occasions, companies should be formed to erect comfortable tenements not to exceed two hundred dollars a year rent, while neat cottages for smaller families should be graded at from eight to twelve dollars a month. These would be in suburban villages, and the street railroads could be of great benefit in securing easy access. We have outlets in every direction to lead to building spots as these railroads are extended. Who will take the initiative for the formation of a building company?

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, will place their imprint upon an illustrated monthly magazine for boys and girls, and that will be a guarantee of its usefulness and consequent success.

It will be edited by F. T. Trowbridge, author of "Lucy Larcom," Mrs. H. B. Stowe, "Carleton" Dr. Dio Lewis, Edmund Morris, Edmund Kirke, and "Aunt Fanny" will be on the staff of contributors, and Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes will frequently supply appropriate poems. In addition to the above, regular contributions will be furnished by Richard H. Stoddard, Horace E. Scudder, Grace Greenwood, the author of the "Little Susy" books, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Cummings, Mrs. Child, Miss Alcott, and other writers of celebrity. Darley has been secured for the illustrations, at the head of a fine corps of artists. The publishers will present every variety, enterprising and attractive, and persons and conditions are determined to supply a literary want long felt in the households of our land.

Each number will contain not less than sixty-four pages of the shape of the Atlantic Monthly. The subscription is but two dollars a year, with club rates, three for \$5, five for \$10, twenty for \$30, and an extra copy gratis to the getter up of the club of twenty. Five dollars will obtain the Atlantic and Our Young Folks for a year. We wish this new enterprise all possible success, as it can be made the medium for elevating the literary taste of the young.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER says: "They who undertake to oppose the Administration—whether it be in the South or the North—will not be easily diverted to pursue their course, so long as they give who to the Administration an unquestioning support! just as surely discover that their maxims of partisanship belong to an age that has passed in the history of the country.

The issues of the times are too momentous and far-reaching to admit of such narrow-minded views in the one direction or the other. It should be of all to co-operate with the Administration in its legitimate efforts for the preservation of the Government and the restoration of the Union, remembering that wisdom and virtue are the exclusive possession of no party, and that, therefore, if no party is to be implicitly trusted, so none is entitled to an exclusive right of censorship, since the one case equally with the other, implies the assumption of human infidelity."

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 3 A. M.

The Hoosier State.—Major-General Burbridge telegraphed to Colonel Fairleigh yesterday to issue an order removing all restrictions from the hog trade in Kentucky. Gen. B. has revoked his order. This leaves the market free, and farmers can dispose of their hogs as they see proper.

MEN.—Our STRANGERS.—Whenever it rains, which it takes a notion to do quite often, our streets become rivers of thin mud. The water stands in pools at almost every corner, and the crossings are lost to view beneath the sea of slush. If you want to cross from one side of the street to the other you must wade, regardless of political belief, and if you have a certain weight in the earth instead of one. Once we took up the mortality of this hospital during the present month, I left, called on to submit the bill to the hospital, and was told that the bills and reports of this hospital, commanding January 1, 1864, as no records prior to that date were found.

Average number treated daily, 44; number of deaths, 11.

February—Average number treated daily, 38; number of deaths, 11.

March—Average number treated daily, 22; number of deaths, 11.

April—Average number treated daily, 20; number of deaths, 11.

During the above period this hospital was under charge of Surgeon J. C. Welch, 26th Kentucky volunteers.

We have already stated that our estimations are based upon the number of disabled men sent to the foundation of an asylum for the benefit of disabled soldiers and their families. He is encouraged by the following letter from Governor Bramlette:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 28, 1864.
Sir: Your communication of this date, setting forth your views of raising, by charitable contributions, a fund with which to establish and endow an asylum at Louisville, Ky., for the benefit of disabled soldiers and their families, we copy, and enclose, to the War Department, for your consideration. We are anxious to have the same established as soon as possible.

The relief is intended for only their indigent soldiers' widows, soldiers' wives, or their children, who have been disabled in the service of their country. I truly hope you may everywhere meet with the lively benevolence and active support of the people and the Legislature in your efforts. The object which you propose to accomplish sufficiently commends itself to the heart of the public and the Legislature, and we trust you will go out further from me in your efforts to have it adopted such a precedent. The list should be prepared with great care. They should contain the names of all disabled soldiers, and the names of each person so afflicted, call for your attention at once.

Yours very truly,

E. O. BROWN,
Secretary of War.

John Jenkins, malicious shooting without wounding. Turned over to military authorities.

As far as I am concerned, I will do my best to help him.

And, where the poor men's dwellings stand, It is set as high as the roofs.

It rocks! It rolls, it howls!

Like the river of fire of Styx,

And the world is in its fever.

Over the hills rubbles.

And the mud is in the mud,

Will his feet be sealed, and his legs appear As a solid as a dry tree.

Oh, the streets—the muddy streets,

The Native American soil!

A red, a red, a red, a red, a red,

Of the Corporal's toll!

In the mud, in the mud, and slush,

On the pavements lay the layers,

And the Aldermen lay it to be through,

For the mud is in the mud.

Yesterday the streets were in a condition fit

for navigation by crafts of shallow draught.

The warm, bright sun did not shine without effect, and at night the thin mud had partially disappeared.

If we should ever feel like committing suicide by drowning in the rainy season, we would seek no further than the stagnant pool at the crossing near the post-office. A plunge into its dark, unthorough depths would either cure the disease or furnish a lonely grave far, far below in the regions of darkness. The light of day would never permit us to meet such a fate.

Wolf, obtaining a diamond breastpin by false pretences from David Mosby. Con-

tinued.

Isaac Charles, f. m. c., stealing an overcoat from Charles Dickinson, 212 m. c. Discharged.

It was ordered that John, a slave of W. P. Hahn, be discharged.

REBEL OUTRAGES.—Seven rebel commissioners were sent under guard yesterday, from the Louisville Military Prison to Johnson's Island. The roll gives their names, rank, and date of capture:

1st Lieutenant Charlton G. Dako, Sperren's regiment, co. A, near Eddyville, Ky., October 9, 1864.

Captain J. Lawrence Jones, Lyons's com-

mand, co. A, Meade county, Ky., Nov. 18, 1864.

2d Lieutenant Richard Johnson, 16th Virginia, co. G, Wayne county, Va., Nov. 16, 1864.

Major Theophilus Sterle,—Theophilus

Steale, son-in-law of Dr. Breckinridge, who signs his name Major and C. S. A., has at last come to grief. He was captured a few days ago in Owen county, and was received in this city yesterday. The Major has been in command of a gang of outlaws, and, judging from his outfit, he has met with no little success in plundering the people of Kentucky. His rich raiment, gold and silver, buckles, buttons, and gold lace he displays, do not speak for parravans, or a poor, down-trodden cause. The gaudy plumage of the Major is sadly out of keeping with the poverty of the rebel government. He sports entirely too much gold lace to prove his honesty as a soldier. The Confederacy is not supplied with such articles as compose the Major's elegant outfit. Theophilus must either have stolen (politely confiscated) the articles from some of the stores in Kentucky, or have had them smuggled to him from Louisville or Cincinnati. If the latter theory is correct, then the greenbacks with which they were purposed, were obtained in one of the Major's raids. Of course, he "confiscated" the property of the Confederacy Government, but it was done after the fashion of a brigand and an outlaw.

The Major will pardon us if we touch upon a sensitive point, but he should have been too high-toned and too sensitive in regard to his honor to consent to become the leader of a guerrilla band in Kentucky. We can respect a brave, honorable man, but despise the coward who skulks in the rear of our armies for the purpose of robbing defenceless citizens. The Major would like to be treated as a prisoner of war, but this honor has been denied him. Col. Fairleigh sent him to the barracks prison—the place where outlaws and disorderly soldiers are confined—and, with a hand and chain attached to his leg, Theophilus does not stand much chance of escaping his fate. He has failed in his efforts to make the best of it. If his quarters are more strong than comfortable, and his food more substantial than palatable, he must not grumble, for outlaws can expect nothing better.

THE OPPOSITION OF MARS.—To-day that opposition to Mars,—the 10th Kentucky Infantry, a regiment that has won honors on many fields of battle, and one that has served its country faithfully and well, is now in the city, waiting to be mustered out of the service. The gallant Kentuckians have braved dangers at the front, and never shrank from the performance of their duty. They have proved themselves patriots and heroes, and they will long be held in grateful remembrance. Although the regiment will soon be disbanded, the fame of Mars is imperishable, and its deeds are an honor to our State.

The court adjourned to meet again this morning.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

1256 E. 60th St., New York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SUPERIOR

SEWING MACHINES.

Waranteed for three years, and acknowledged by all the leading dealers in the country.

Address, 1256 E. 60th St., New York.

WHALES' MILLINERY GOODS AT REDWOOD

STORE.—There is no place east of the Hudson where a better variety of goods are exhibited than in this store.

Captain Wm. A. May, 2d Tennessee cav-

alry, co. J. G. Ross, 1st Tennessee cavalry, co. D, near Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18, 1864.

3d Lieutenant J. M. Womble, 10th Alabama cavalry, co. L, near Florence, Ala., Nov. 9, 1864.

FIRE SETS.—For Fire Sets, Fenders, Coal Buckets, Coal Vases, and everything else you need, go to R. Hill's House-furnishing Emporium, 315 east side Fourth street, now in No. 22d.

PRINCIPAL CRIMINAL.—In this court yesterday, Bailebridge obtained a change of venue and had the case transferred to the Circuit Court of Ballard. He gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance.

John Jenkins, malicious shooting without wounding. Turned over to military authorities.

As far as I am concerned, I will do my best to help him.

And, where the poor men's dwellings stand, It is set as high as the roofs.

It rocks! It rolls, it howls!

Like the river of fire of Styx,

And the world is in its fever.

Over the hills rubbles.

And the mud is in the mud,

Will his feet be sealed, and his legs appear As a solid as a dry tree.

Oh, the streets—the muddy streets,

The Native American soil!

A red, a red, a red, a red,

Of the Corporal's toll!

In the mud, in the mud, and slush,

On the pavements lay the layers,

And the Aldermen lay it to be through,

For the mud is in the mud.

Yesterday the streets were in a condition fit

for navigation by crafts of shallow draught.

The warm, bright sun did not shine without effect, and at night the thin mud had partially disappeared.

If we should ever feel like committing suicide by drowning in the rainy season, we would seek no further than the stagnant pool at the crossing near the post-office. A plunge into its dark, unthorough depths would either cure the disease or furnish a lonely grave far, far below in the regions of darkness. The light of day would never permit us to meet such a fate.

Wolf, obtaining a diamond breastpin by false pretences from David Mosby. Con-

tinued.

Isaac Charles, f. m. c., stealing an overcoat from Charles Dickinson, 212 m. c. Discharged.

It was ordered that John, a slave of W. P. Hahn, be discharged.

REBEL OUTRAGES.—Seven rebel commissioners were sent under guard yesterday, from the Louisville Military Prison to Johnson's Island. The roll gives their names, rank, and date of capture:

1st Lieutenant Charlton G. Dako, Sperren's regiment, co. A, near Eddyville, Ky., October 9, 1864.

Captain J. Lawrence Jones, Lyons's com-

mand, co. A, Meade county, Ky., Nov. 18, 1864.

2d Lieutenant Richard Johnson, 16th Virginia, co. G, Wayne county, Va., Nov. 16, 1864.

Major Theophilus Sterle,—Theophilus

Steale, son-in-law of Dr. Breckinridge, who signs his name Major and C. S. A., has at last come to grief. He was captured a few days ago in Owen county, and was received in this city yesterday. The Major has been in command of a gang of outlaws, and, judging from his outfit, he has met with no little success in plundering the people of Kentucky. His rich raiment, gold and silver, buckles, buttons, and gold lace he displays, do not speak for parravans, or a poor, down-trodden cause. The gaudy plumage of the Major is sadly out of keeping with the poverty of the rebel government. He sports entirely too much gold lace to prove his honesty as a soldier. The Confederacy is not supplied with such articles as compose the Major's elegant outfit. Theophilus must either have stolen (politely confiscated) the articles from some of the stores in Kentucky, or have had them smuggled to him from Louisville or Cincinnati. If the latter theory is correct, then the greenbacks with which they were purposed, were obtained in one of the Major's raids. Of course, he "confiscated" the property of the Confederacy Government, but it was done after the fashion of a brigand and an outlaw.

The Major will pardon us if we touch upon a sensitive point, but he should have been too high-toned and too sensitive in regard to his honor to consent to become the leader of a guerrilla band in Kentucky. We can respect a brave, honorable man, but despise the coward who skulks in the rear of our armies for the purpose of robbing defenceless citizens. The Major would like to be treated as a prisoner of war, but this honor has been denied him. Col. Fairleigh sent him to the barracks prison—the place where outlaws and disorderly soldiers are confined—and, with a hand and chain attached to his leg, Theophilus does not stand much chance of escaping his fate. He has failed in his efforts to make the best of it. If his quarters are more strong than comfortable, and his food more substantial than palatable, he must not grumble, for outlaws can expect nothing better.

THE OPPOSITION OF MARS.—To-day that opposition to Mars,—the 10th Kentucky Infantry, a regiment that has won honors on many fields of battle, and one that has served its country faithfully and well, is now in the city, waiting to be mustered out of the service. The gallant Kentuckians have braved dangers at the front, and never shrank from the performance of their duty. They have proved themselves patriots and heroes, and they will long be held in grateful remembrance. Although the regiment will soon be disbanded, the fame of Mars is imperishable, and its deeds are an honor to our State.

The court adjourned to meet again this morning.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S SUPERIOR

SEWING MACHINES.

Waranteed for three years, and acknowledged by all the leading dealers in the country.

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WHALES' MILLINERY GOODS AT REDWOOD

STORE.—There is no place east of the Hudson where a better variety of goods are exhibited than in this store.

Captain Wm. A. May, 2d Tennessee cav-

alry, co. J. G. Ross, 1st Tennessee cavalry, co. D, near Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18, 1864.

3d Lieutenant J. M. Womble, 10th Alabama cavalry, co. L, near Florence, Ala., Nov. 9, 1864.

FIRE SETS.—For Fire Sets, Fenders, Coal Buckets, Coal Vases, and everything else you need, go to R. Hill's House-furnishing Emporium, 315 east side Fourth street, now in No. 22d.

PRINCIPAL CRIMINAL.—In this court yesterday, Bailebridge obtained a change of venue and had the case transferred to the Circuit Court of Ballard. He gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance.

John Jenkins, malicious shooting without wounding. Turned over to military authorities.

As far as I am concerned, I will do my best to help him.

And, where the poor men's dwellings stand, It is set as high as the roofs.

It rocks! It rolls, it howls!

Like the river of fire of Styx,

And the world is in its fever.

Over the hills rubbles.

And the mud is in the mud,

Will his feet be sealed, and his legs appear As a solid as a dry tree.

Oh, the streets—the muddy streets,

The Native American soil!

A red, a red, a red,

Of the Corporal's toll!

In the mud, in the mud, and slush,

On the pavements lay the layers,

And the Aldermen lay it to be through,

For the mud is in the mud.

Yesterday the streets were in a condition fit

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THE INCHCAPE ROCK.

No fir in the air, no star in the sea.
The ship was still as she could be.
Her sails from Heaven received no motion
Her crew were silent as the dead.
Without either sign or sound of their shock
The waves boomed over the Inchcape Rock;
So little they rose, so low they lay,
That they were lost in the bell.
The worthy abbot of Aberbrothock:
Had placed that bell on the Inchcape Rock;
On a buoy in the ocean, where the winds swaying
And the waves were warning sounds.
When the rock was bid by the angel's word,
The mariners heard the warning bell;
And the waves were warning sounds.
And blessed the abbot of Aberbrothock;

The sun was shining day;

All things were joyful on that day;

The world was round;

And there was joyous in their sound,

The buoy of the Inchcape was a stone,

A decker upon the ocean green;

She had a load of wood on her back;

And he fixed his eye on the dawg speck.

He felt the cracking power of spring;

He had a load of wood on her back;

His heart was mirthful to excess;

The river's voice was wretched.

The buoy of the Inchcape Rock;

Quoth St. Peter, "I am sent out to the boat,

And I am sent to the Inchcape Rock,

And I am sent to the Inchcape Rock."

The boat is lowered, the headman stands,

And to the Inchcape Rock they go;

And he eats the fish in the Inchape float.

Down sink the bell with a sounding sound;

Down sink the boat with a burring sound;

Quoth St. Peter, "I am sent out to the boat,

And I am sent to the Inchape Rock;

And I am sent to the Inchape Rock."

The boat is lowered, the headman stands,

And to the Inchape Rock they go;

And he eats the fish in the Inchape float.

Now a shark a biter creeps the sky;

They can see the sun on high;

The shark is biting when he dies at day;

At evening it hath died away.

They hear no noise, it is strange;

They walk with fallen drifts a-shock;

Till the waves strike with a roaring shock;

Then the waves strike with a roaring shock;